

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Western Hemisphere Observes Pan American Day

Southern Republics Join United States in Celebrating This Occasion

In observance of Pan American Day, April 14, this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER and its companion publication, the Weekly News Review, is largely devoted to Latin America. For this reason many regular features have been omitted. The next issue will contain the customary material.

PAN American Day, observed each year on April 14, is set aside by the 20 Latin American republics and the United States to foster a spirit of friendship and cooperation in this hemisphere. The 21 nations are members of the Pan American Union and the Organization of American States, both of which work to encourage trade and cultural exchange among the countries. Through the Rio Pact, the 21 are pledged to come to one another's assistance in case any one of the nations is attacked.

Extent. Latin America stretches southward from the southern border of the United States, across Mexico, through Central America, and on to Cape Horn at the tip of South America. This vast area—it is more than three times the size of continental United States—is known as Latin America because most of its countries were colonies of Spain and Portugal—two of Europe's "Latin" countries.

Three of the Latin American nations—Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic—occupy islands in the West Indies. Ten—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela—are on the South American continent. Six—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama—are in Central America. Mexico, of course, is on the North American continent.

(Lands that are still controlled by European nations generally are not included in the term *Latin America*. These are: British Honduras; British, French, and Dutch Guiana; and numerous islands in the West Indies.)

Geography. Latin America is an area of contrasts. It has vast plains and high mountains, some of the highest in the world; it includes dense jungles and arid deserts; its climate varies from the heat of the tropics to the cold temperatures of the far south.

The mountains along the western coasts of Latin America are one of the area's outstanding physical characteristics. These ranges—the Sierra Madre in Mexico and the Andes in South America—are a continuation of the mountain ranges in the western part of the United States.

The Latin American mountains, especially the Andes, have had a profound effect upon life in that area. In the tropics where the lowlands are hot and rainfall is heavy, most people live in the highlands.

Throughout much of South Amer-



LIKE YOUNG PEOPLE EVERYWHERE with animal pals, this Latin American girl seems to enjoy her pet—a baby goat

ica, the Andes chain has prevented the development of railroads and highways to link the eastern and western coasts of the continent. Before the airplane came into common use, trade between east and west had to be carried on by sea. Even now, heavy materials must be shipped from one side of the continent to the other by boats that go through the Panama Canal or around Cape Horn.

In several of the South American

republics, Chile, Bolivia, and others, mountains cover almost the entire country and sharply limit the territory available for agriculture.

Three great river systems make up another of South America's outstanding physical characteristics. The Amazon with its many tributaries drains an area of more than 2.6 million square miles. The river is navigable for 2,300 miles and permits ocean-going vessels to go across the

whole of Brazil to Iquitos, in Peru.

In fact, ships sometimes make a journey of nearly 6,000 miles between two Peruvian cities that are only three hours apart by air. They go from the Pacific coast port of Callao, around the continent, and up the Amazon to Iquitos. Direct land travel between these cities would require a difficult crossing of the Andes.

The Orinoco and the Plata-Parana
(Concluded on page 2)

Latin America

(Concluded from page 1)

systems, though dwarfed by the Amazon, are still important rivers. The Orinoco, about 1,700 miles in length, flows through Venezuela and Colombia and provides a "highway" that is navigable for 700 miles inland.

The Paraná and La Plata rivers together drain an area of more than a million square miles in southern Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. This system, too, is open for long distances to ocean-going ships.

The plains of Argentina—known as the pampas—are another of South America's distinctive geographical characteristics. This area is fertile and supports extensive farming and grazing operations.

The other Latin American republics—those that are not located in South America—have similar physical features. The 6 nations in Central America are largely mountainous, with coastal lowlands that have a tropical climate. Much of Mexico is a plateau rimmed by mountains along the country's Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The three island republics are partially covered by mountains, but they have relatively large farming areas.

Land and resources. Fertile soil is one of Latin America's chief resources. Perhaps the richest agricultural area is that which lies within a 300-mile radius around Buenos Aires, Argentina. Wheat and corn grow abundantly (sometimes there are two crops of wheat a season) and the heavy grass of the pampas provides excellent grazing. Two regions in Brazil—the southern part of the country and the uplands along the Atlantic coast—are especially fertile. Even the high valleys nestled among the mountains in such countries as Bolivia, Peru, Chile, and Colombia have rich soils that are capable of producing good crops.

Mexico's farming land is in the central plateau, though some of the area must be irrigated. Plateaus and valleys that lie high in the mountains provide the principal agricultural areas in the Central American republics, while the coastal plains of the island republics are their chief farming regions.

Because of the great differences in climate and soil, Latin America's agricultural products are extremely varied. Corn, wheat, coffee, beans, tobacco, cotton, and fruit are Mexico's leading crops. The Central American republics are sometimes called the "banana republics" because they lead in producing this fruit.

Argentina is noted for its wheat, corn, and cattle; Brazil for its coffee, cotton, rice, and cattle. The nations along South America's Pacific coast raise wheat, tobacco, cotton, and sugar in large quantities. Chicle, for chewing gum, and the cacao bean, for cocoa and chocolate, are important products in a number of the Latin American countries.

Forests are a second of Latin America's natural resources. Almost 40 per cent of the total land area in the 20 republics is covered with forests, but much of the timber is too far from transportation to be used. As a result, the area supplies only 1/20 of the world's supply of lumber. Other products of the forests are rubber, quebracho for tanning leather, palm



LATIN AMERICA reaches southward from our frontier with Mexico for more than 7,000 miles to the tip of Argentina and Chile. A great variety of climate, terrain, and people is to be found in this extensive region.

oils, fibers for rope, and medicinal plants.

Minerals make up another of Latin America's resources. Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron ore, manganese, and petroleum lead the list. Again, though, transportation problems prevent the development of many of these resources. It costs five times as much, for instance, to get tin from Bolivian mines to ports on the Pacific as it does to ship the tin from Bolivia to Europe. And in Venezuela, two towns that are but 6 miles from one another by air are connected by a railway 23 miles long. The tracks make a 3,000-foot climb, use 15 bridges, and go through 8 tunnels.

People. The contrasts among the people of Latin America are as great as are the contrasts of geography and climate. High in the mountains are Indian villages where life has changed but little since the 1500's when the first Spaniards arrived. The Indians live in thatched or adobe huts; their clothes are like those their tribesmen have worn for generations; their food—corn, beans, and a little meat, all highly seasoned—has not changed for a great many years.

These Indians work in the mines or on the large estates owned by the more prosperous. At home, they spin and dye the yarn and weave cloth for their own garments. Their chief recreation comes on market days when they take their brightly colored wares to the market place and spend long hours talking with their friends. They also enjoy the religious festivals that they have kept alive from the early days of the Incas.

The prosperous Latin Americans, on the other hand, live much as do people in similar circumstances in the United States. Their homes are modern; they follow the latest fashions in clothing; they are well educated. Many of these people have visited Europe and our country, and they have a cosmopolitan outlook on international problems.

It has been said that "living is an art" among the wealthy Latin Americans. Their lives move slowly. They will postpone closing a business deal for two or three hours while they discuss philosophy, music, or painting. Politeness is deep-rooted among them, and family ties are strong.

Most of the prosperous people live in the major towns, and many also

have country estates. But in contrast to the comfortable homes and fine shops of the wealthy, the cities also have large slum areas. The average Latin American city dweller is not very well off according to U. S. standards.

In general, our southern neighbors lack any sizable middle class. Their people tend to cluster around the extremes of wealth and poverty—with far more of them being poor than rich. But this situation is improving and a middle class is slowly growing as Latin America takes steps to develop her agriculture and her industries.

Latin America's population includes many racial types. In addition to descendants of the Indians and of the early Spaniards and Portuguese, there are Negroes, Japanese, and settlers from the countries of northern Europe. Often the races are blended in what may be called a new Latin American type—the Mestizo.

The gulf that lies between the upper and lower classes in Latin America is at the root of many of the area's problems. The magnitude of some of these problems and the efforts that are being made to overcome them are discussed in the pages that follow.

1. Manufacturing and Agriculture

MANY countries in Latin America are suffering from economic ills. The cost of living is generally high. Bolivia, Cuba, Brazil, and other lands are having increasing difficulty in selling their products abroad. A few countries—oil-rich Venezuela, for example—are prosperous, but most of them are not well off. Behind this situation are certain basic facts about Latin America's economy:

The large majority of people make a living from agriculture. At least 75 per cent of the Latin Americans earn their living from the soil, but few own land. Most of them receive low wages as laborers on big estates where such crops as wheat, sugar, coffee, and bananas are grown.

Food production is not increasing fast enough to feed the rising population. One reason for this is that only five per cent of Latin American land is fit for cultivation. Swamps, jungles, mountains, and deserts cover most of the vast region. Also farm methods are primitive, few farm machines are used, and the crop yield per acre is comparatively low.

Industrialization is now getting under way in earnest. Many lands have decided that more industries, along with farm modernization, are needed to provide a good living for their growing numbers of people. Factories are springing up in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and some other lands. Mexico's 53,000 factories now produce two thirds of that country's national income. But much industrial progress is still needed.

Mineral wealth seems to point the way to further industrial growth. Latin America is well supplied with most of the minerals which are the basis of a machine civilization. Brazil's supplies of iron ore, hardly touched as yet, are believed to be the world's largest. Bolivia has in some years supplied almost half of the world's tin. Venezuela is second to the U. S. as producer of oil, turning out about 1,800,000 barrels daily last year. (The U. S. produced almost 6,300,000 barrels a day.) Copper, silver, manganese, and other minerals essential to industry exist in abundance. Among the important minerals, only coal is in short supply.

Many Latin American lands have economic troubles because they concentrate on producing only one or two

products. Cuba's prosperity depends mainly on sugar. Coffee is Brazil's big crop. Argentina relies largely on wheat and cattle. Bananas and coffee are the two major products in Central America. Bolivia's welfare depends on its sales of tin.

So long as there is a big demand for these products, the lands that produce them thrive. But if demand falls off or if a drought ruins a certain crop, then the producing countries face disaster. For example, Bolivia is now facing hard times because of a world surplus of tin. The serious troubles that Argentina had in 1950 and 1951 stemmed partly from drought which cut the wheat crops and lowered the number of beef cattle.

Latin America is trying to strengthen its economy. All countries are trying to increase crop production. With the help of U. S. experts, many are introducing modern farming methods with good results. For example, technical aid and advice have recently brought about an increase in banana and rice production in Ecuador.

Most lands are now trying to get away from the one-product economy. Colombia, where coffee has long been the big crop, is encouraging the production of rice, corn, and potatoes. Brazil is boosting the output of rice and cotton to supplement its income from coffee. Venezuela, whose prosperity has been so dependent on oil, is now opening iron-ore deposits.

Latin America needs funds for further development of its resources. Almost every country needs money to build factories, railroads, highways, dams, ports, or irrigation canals. Many would like help from the United States. We recently lent Brazil 300 million dollars, but our commitments in Korea, Europe, and elsewhere limit our aid to Latin America.

Many U. S. citizens have invested money of their own in Latin America. In fact, more than 40 per cent of the total of U. S. private funds invested abroad are in Latin America. However, the instability of many Latin American governments tends to discourage further investment. Investors are afraid of such moves as took place last year in Bolivia. There the government seized the tin mines, and as yet has taken no steps toward reimbursing the private owners.



UNITED FRUIT CO.
MORE DOCTORS and nurses are badly needed in most Latin American countries

2. Living Standards Are Rising

It is very hard to make a general statement about the way in which Latin Americans live. This is because practically all the different levels of wealth and poverty can be found among them.

There are rich people with fine homes, large automobiles, and other luxuries. *On an average,* however, Latin American living standards lag far behind those of the United States and Canada. The contrast probably is greater than most people in our country realize.

For instance the United States uses about 47 million telephones—more than enough to furnish one for every four persons. Mexico averages about one telephone for every 90 people; Nicaragua has a phone for every 500; and Haiti, a few years ago, had one for every 1,300 of its inhabitants.

On motor vehicles the story is similar. In the United States we have more than enough passenger automobiles to furnish one for every four of our people. Argentina averages one for every 60 people; Brazil, one for every 220; and Bolivia, one for every 800.

The contrast isn't limited to the field of mechanical devices and conveniences. Our Western Hemisphere neighbors likewise have serious shortages of hospitals and schools—and of doctors, nurses, and teachers. In some Latin American nations the *majority* of adults cannot read or write. Only about 3 or 4 per cent of our countrymen are illiterate.

In many areas, the Latin Americans have gone for generation after generation with little knowledge of nutrition or good health practices. Diseased and undernourished, such people haven't been able to do much work, and sometimes not even to take an interest in bettering their conditions.

A recent survey indicated that in 1949 there were several Latin American countries where the average annual income per person was below \$100. The average in the United States during that same year was roughly \$1,500.

Fortunately, these depressing facts and figures tell only half of the story. The other half is this: A big movement is under way to improve Latin American living conditions, and it has already made a great deal of progress.

The drive moves forward on various fronts. Since there is widespread poverty among the farmers who make up most of the South and Central

American population, it is recognized that a major task is to help these rural people boost their crop output and earn more money.

Many projects are aimed at this goal. For example: U. S. and South American crop men, working together, have helped some of the farmers in a remote section of Peru to raise from three to five times as many potatoes as they did previously.

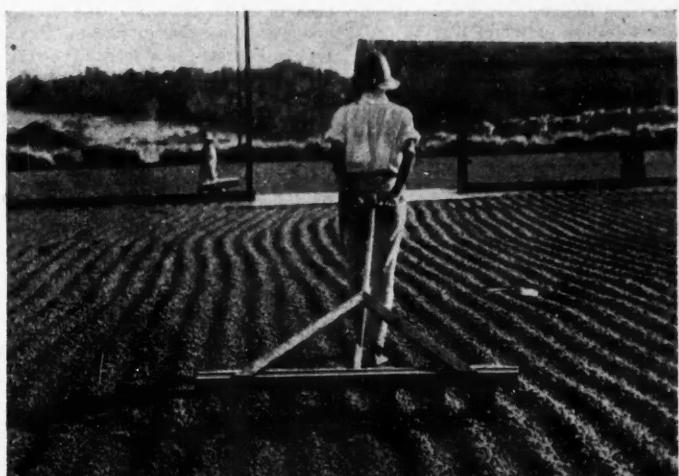
Many of our Western Hemisphere neighbors are working hard to improve their literacy rates. Mexico has set a good example in recent years by launching a drive under which each person who could read or write was asked to teach someone who could not. This project, combined with an increase in the number of Mexican schools, helped lower the percentage of adult illiterates from 60 per cent in 1930 to about 20 per cent in 1950. In Brazil, between 1930 and 1950, the number of primary schools and vocational schools was more than doubled, and the number of high schools rose from 300 to 1,500.

The new schools that are being established in many sections of Latin America teach far more than the usual classroom subjects. It has been found that if the students are taught about health habits, housekeeping, sanitation, and farming, they will in many cases spread their new ideas among the older people.

Most of the Latin American countries are actively working to improve health conditions. In settlements near the Amazon, where people once had practically nothing by way of medical care, energetic Brazilian nurses' aides now give help and advice to mothers, and perform other services. Large numbers of clinics have been established. Malaria has been conquered in many regions.

The United States (as well as the United Nations) gives valuable help in connection with our southern neighbors' "social revolution." We furnish some financial aid, and we send farm experts, doctors, teachers, engineers, and other people as advisers where needed. But most of the work is done by Latin Americans, and they also provide most of the money.

The main job of the technicians whom we send southward is to train skilled workers and teachers in the various countries involved. Many young Latin Americans are receiving technical instruction in the U. S.



COFFEE BEANS being spread out to dry in Brazil, which produces more than half the world's coffee supply. Brazil and other Latin American countries together sell more than 80 per cent of the coffee bought by nations around the globe.

3. Varying Political Conditions

A YOUNG United States was pleased in the 1800's when our Latin American neighbors began to revolt against rule by Portugal, Spain, and other European countries (see historical on page 5). We hoped that our neighbors would build, as we were building, truly democratic republics.

Unfortunately, democracy did not make rapid headway. For one thing, most of the Latin American lands were under oppressive rule during their colonial days, and their people had little chance to learn about the traditions of democracy. The majority of Latin Americans were uneducated, and they lacked the ability to set up free governments.

As a result, that region has had a stormy political history. Although all the southern lands call themselves republics, dictatorships have been the most common form of government. Revolution followed revolution in a number of countries, as one dictator overthrew another.

Today, however, there are signs that free government is making substantial advances in Latin America. Presidents more and more are being chosen in regular elections. Revolutions are

ment. Congress named him as temporary President, with dictatorial powers. Batista says he took power to stop corruption in government, and that he will rule dictatorially only long enough to clean up the government. He says elections will be held again next year, so that Cuba may return to democracy. His political opponents are waiting to see whether or not he carries out this promise.

Juan Peron, President of Argentina, is among the best known of Latin American political figures, for he has long been in the news. He emerged as Argentina's strong man in 1945, after World War II. He was elected to the Presidency in 1946, and was re-elected in 1951.

Large numbers of Argentinians support Peron, but many others are opposed to him. To keep his opponents from acting against him, Peron rules dictatorially much of the time. He controls the press and the rights of speech and assembly. Police and military forces are constantly on guard to protect Peron against revolt by his enemies.

Among the lands where progress in democratic government seems brightest are Mexico, Chile, and Brazil.

Adolfo Ruiz Cortines was elected President of Mexico last year in open competition against three other candidates. The turnout at the polls was one of the largest in the country's history. Mexico has had a stable government for quite some time now.

Chile also had a quiet election last year. The race was so close that none of the four candidates won a majority. Congress chose Carlos Ibanez del Campo as President, since he had received the most votes in the election. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, widow of our World War II President, attended the Ibanez inauguration ceremony. President Ibanez expressed strong hope for continuing friendship with the U. S.

In Brazil, Getulio Vargas is President. For nearly 15 years, he had ruled his country dictatorially—until he was forced out of office in 1945. Then, in 1951, Vargas returned to power—but not as a dictator. He had won the Presidency in a free and orderly election in which 8 million people voted. Brazil's turn from dictatorship to government by representation is one of the best signs of growing freedom in Latin America.



Batista
Cuba



Peron
Argentina

fewer. Nevertheless, dictatorial rulers still curtail freedoms in certain American lands.

U. S. citizens are worried, at present, over events in Guatemala. That little land is the only one in Latin America where communism openly seems to be making headway in government. Speaker Joseph Martin of the U. S. House of Representatives and others have expressed fear in the past year that Guatemala could become a center for spreading communism elsewhere in the Americas.

Jacobo Arbenz Guzman is President of Guatemala. He is an army officer and gives allegiance to no single party. He held considerable behind-the-scenes power for several years, and was elected President in 1950. Guzman himself is said not to be a communist. There is, however, a good deal of communist influence in the government, in labor unions, and there may possibly be some in the armed forces of that country.

The total number of Reds is small, and they may be stopped in time by an anti-communist opposition. Meanwhile, events in Guatemala will bear watching.

Cuba's story of dictatorship and democracy is unusual. Twenty years ago, Fulgencio Batista, a young army sergeant, led a revolution that overthrew the elected government. Batista ruled as dictator from 1933 to 1940, when he became President. Batista said that he intended to build real democracy in Cuba, but he was forced out of office in elections which were held in 1944.

In March 1952, Batista once again stepped in and overthrew the govern-

ment. Congress named him as temporary President, with dictatorial powers. Batista says he took power to stop corruption in government, and that he will rule dictatorially only long enough to clean up the government. He says elections will be held again next year, so that Cuba may return to democracy. His political opponents are waiting to see whether or not he carries out this promise.

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Ruiz Cortines
Mexico



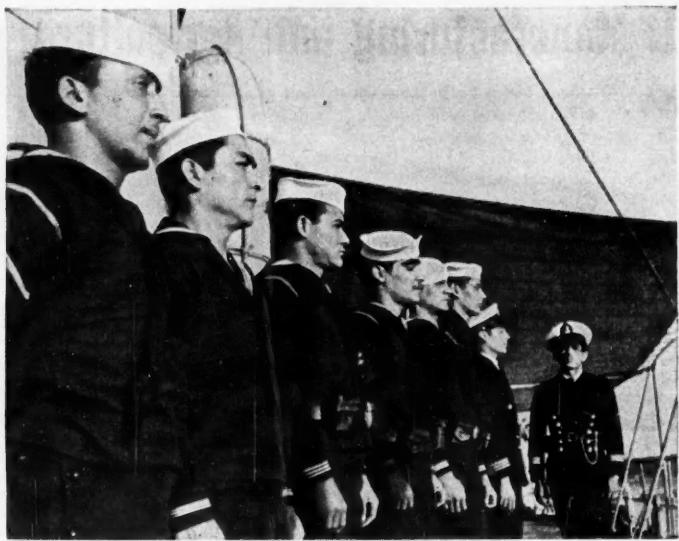
Ibanez
Chile



Vargas
Brazil



Arbenz Guzman
Guatemala



SAILORS aboard a Mexican warship stand inspection. The armed forces of Latin America are a valuable part of the defensive strength of this hemisphere.

4. Military Plans for the Americas

IN case of an enemy attack on the western hemisphere, would the United States and the Latin American republics stick together? Would they be able to take effective military action against an aggressor?

U. S. military leaders are convinced there would be close cooperation among the Latin American lands and the United States to repel an enemy attack. They point out that the hemisphere defense machinery is already organized, and is being put into a state of readiness.

When the 21 American republics set up the Organization of American States at Bogota, Colombia, in 1948, they put the planning for military defense of the hemisphere in the hands of the Inter-American Defense Board, an agency which originated in World War II. It consists of Army, Navy, and Air delegates appointed by each of the governments of the 21 American republics, and meets regularly in Washington, D. C.

The aim of the Inter-American Defense Board is to work out plans for defending the hemisphere coast areas and protecting supply lines. Specific details of the plans are military secrets, but, in general, they aim for full military cooperation among the American republics.

In making its plans, the Inter-American Defense Board guides itself by the lessons of World War II. Although the battle lines in that conflict never penetrated Latin American shores, the fighting spread to hemisphere waters. Axis submarines sank thousands of tons of merchant shipping vital to the war effort and to the American economy.

On a single day in February 1942, a Nazi submarine shelled shore installations in the Caribbean area, and seven tankers were torpedoed by enemy raiders.

To meet the threat south of us, the United States diverted to Latin America a substantial part of its Merchant Marine and parts of its Navy and Air Force. For some months the situation was touch-and-go. No one knew whether we could keep the sea lanes open. Only with the military help of a number of the Latin American republics was the submarine campaign in and around the Caribbean region stopped.

Over 100,000 members of U. S. military forces were stationed south of this country during World War II. Latin American lands freely volunteered the use of important Air and Naval bases. The best known bases were those in Brazil on the southern air route to Africa and Europe. The Naval bases played a vital role in the campaign against the Axis submarines which, in 1942, had threatened to cut sea contact with Europe.

In case of another war, it seems likely that enemy submarines would again try to stop our shipping. Thus, Latin American bases would again be of vital importance. It has already been decided that, in case of a global conflict, each country will take the responsibility of guarding bases within its own boundaries.

Latin American bases are particularly important for the defense of the Panama Canal. This waterway would, in case of war, be a prime target for an enemy. It is essential that there be Air and Naval bases in the nearby Caribbean area.

Latin America is also tremendously important as a storehouse of strategic raw materials, needed in war. In a recent year we obtained 100 per cent of our supplies of vanadium, used in toughening steel, from Latin America; over 90 per cent of our quartz crystals, used in radio, television, and radar; and over 50 per cent of such metals as copper, antimony, and lead. The very extensive iron ore and oil deposits found in Latin America would be of special value in time of war.

Moreover, Latin America's fighting forces which we have been helping to strengthen, must not be overlooked. During 1951 and 1952, Congress voted about 90 million dollars for direct military aid to Latin American lands. U. S. missions are helping train the armed forces of our southern neighbors, and we are also giving many of these countries the opportunity to purchase U. S. weapons and equipment at low prices.

Certain observers fear the consequences of expanding military forces in Latin America. They are afraid that wars may occur in this hemisphere as a result. Others are not concerned over this possibility, and they think it is essential for Latin America to arm.

Historical Backgrounds -- Southern Republics

THIS spring, in the mountain and desert country of northern Peru, five explorers are making a study of the ancient roads and highways which once helped bind together the great Indian empire of the Incas. Traces of the 2,000-mile road system—built long before the white men came to South America—are still visible. At least some parts of this network, according to the explorers, were built by other Indian tribes whom the Inca warriors later conquered.

Latin America supported several great Indian civilizations in the days before European adventurers arrived. The Inca empire was centered in Peru. At one time it controlled a large section of South America, and its rulers are believed to have been quite cruel and oppressive.

In Central America and southern Mexico were the Mayas, builders of massive structures whose ruins are today regarded with awe. The Toltecs had a highly organized society in Mexico between 700 and 1100 A.D.

After the Toltec civilization crumbled, it was followed by the Aztec, which was still in existence when Europeans came to America. Not long after the arrival of Columbus, in 1492, explorers and adventurers conquered the Indians and seized large sections of the New World for Spain and other European powers.

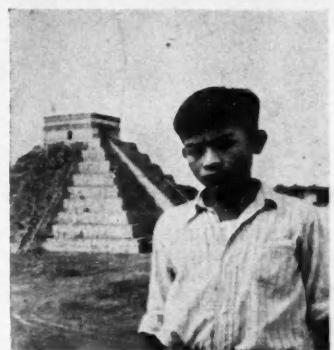
Foremost among the Spanish conquerors were Francisco Pizarro, who defeated the Incas of Peru, and Hernando Cortez, who crushed the Aztecs in what is now Mexico. After 1500, nearly all the present-day Latin American lands became colonial territories of Spain. The main exception was Brazil, which developed under Portuguese rule. Uruguay was controlled by Portugal for a while, but was taken by Spain in the 1700's. Haiti and the Dominican Republic were successively under Spain and France.

Not long after our own country obtained its freedom from Britain, a great independence movement swept through Latin America. Some of the heroes of this drive were Simon Bolívar, who helped liberate the northwestern and central parts of South

America; Jose de San Martin, who crossed the Andes from Argentina and attacked the Spaniards on South America's west coast; Bernardo O'Higgins, the "George Washington of Chile"; and the Mexican priest Hidalgo.

Most of the Latin American countries won their freedom from European powers in the early 1800's. Cuba, however, remained a Spanish territory until 1898, and then was governed by the United States until 1902.

It was in 1822 that the United States began recognizing her new southern neighbors as independent countries. In the following year, 1823, U.S. Presi-



A YOUTH OF TODAY in Mexico stands before an ancient temple of the Mayas, an Indian tribe famed for its cultural history

dent James Monroe and Secretary of State John Quincy Adams set forth the famous Monroe Doctrine. Through it, they warned all the governments of Europe against seeking to get control over any of the new western nations. The American continents, said the United States, were "not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

The Monroe Doctrine did not get much attention during the period immediately following its announcement, but it acquired great importance later. Our government took a firm stand in 1865, for instance, when France was trying to set up a Mexican empire.

In the early 1900's, as the United States became increasingly powerful,

a new idea was added to the Monroe Doctrine. President Theodore Roosevelt noted that turmoil in Latin American states often tempted European countries to violate the Doctrine and meddle in Western Hemisphere affairs. To lessen the danger of European intervention, he concluded, the *United States itself* might need to keep order —temporarily—in American nations whose governments had broken down.

Under this policy, our government assumed the job of collecting customs revenues for the Dominican Republic in the early 1900's, and U.S. Marines occupied that country from 1916 to 1924. We had Marines in Haiti from 1915 to 1934, and officials from the United States controlled many of the Haitian government's activities during part of that period. U.S. Marines were stationed in Nicaragua nearly all the time from 1912 to 1933. Under a special agreement with Cuba, we sent troops to cope with some uprisings in that nation. We sent a military expedition to Mexico in 1916-17.

These U.S. actions caused deep resentment in Latin America. Our southern neighbors did not feel that we were justified in taking such steps.

In the 1920's and 1930's however, our nation changed its attitude. Under the "Good Neighbor Policy" (a phrase popularized by Presidents Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt) we launched genuine efforts to win friends in the Western Hemisphere. We gave up the practice of sending U.S. troops to keep order in other American countries. In 1933, President Roosevelt declared, "The definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention."

Today, instead of trying to take it upon ourselves to police and protect the Western Hemisphere, we accept the idea of promoting peace and security through cooperation with the other countries of the Americas. For this purpose, we helped establish the 21-member Organization of American States (OAS) in 1948. The Pan American Union, an association of Western Hemisphere countries that was formed in 1890, now serves as the central agency of the OAS.

Study Guide

Latin America

1. Why do we refer to most of the area south of our own borders as "Latin" America?
2. Describe the influence of the Andes Mountains upon life in the southern continent.
3. Name three great Latin American rivers or river systems.
4. Where are some of Latin America's most fertile agricultural areas?
5. Why do the southern nations produce a relatively small portion of the world's lumber, despite their extensive forests?
6. List some of the area's outstanding minerals.
7. Describe the way in which many of Latin America's Indians live. Name other important racial groups in the region.
8. In general, how are the Latin Americans divided as to economic groups?
9. How do most of the Latin Americans make their living?
10. Explain how concentration on one or two products sometimes causes trouble for our southern neighbors.
11. What developments are taking place on the industrial scene in those lands?
12. Give some comparisons to show how living standards in the southern countries lag considerably behind ours.
13. Describe several ways in which these nations are seeking to improve living conditions.
14. What has been the most common form of government in Latin America lands?
15. Identify: Fulgencio Batista, Juan Peron, Getulio Vargas, Adolfo Ruiz Cortines.
16. Tell how we and the Latin American countries cooperated on defense during World War II.
17. What is being done about Western Hemisphere defense cooperation now?
18. How has U.S. policy toward Latin America changed during recent years?

Discussion

1. In your opinion, what is Latin America's most serious problem? Explain.
2. Do you or do you not think the United States gives too little attention to Latin America in comparison with the amount she devotes to Europe? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. What are some of the changes that have taken place in Russian foreign policy?
2. Name several measures upon which Congress has recently acted.
3. Why are the Dutch running into difficulties in building new dikes?
4. What charges are being made against the U.S. by Burma?
5. Who is Dag Hammarskjold and why is he in the news?
6. Briefly describe the work of the Mutual Security Administration and tell who heads it.

Pronunciations

- Adolfo Ruiz Cortines—ä-dawl'fö rüwé core-tee-nés.
 Carlos Ibanez del Campo—kär'lös é-ba'nyás dél kám'pó
 Chou En-lai—jō én-li
 Dag Hammarskjold—däg häm'är-skéyldt'
 Fulgencio Batista—fül-hén'see-ö bá-tés'tá.
 Getulio Vargas—zhé-túü'lyö vár'güs.
 Jacobo Arbenz Guzman—há-kó'bó är'bénz góoz-mán'.
 Juan Peron—hwán pë-rawn'.

(Geographic and historic names used in this issue can be found in a dictionary, as can the key to standard pronunciation markings given above.)

QUICK FACTS ABOUT LATIN AMERICA

Country	Population	Area in square miles	Principal exports
ARGENTINA	17,098,000	1,079,965	meat, wool, grain
BOLIVIA	3,054,000	416,040	tin, lead, silver
BRAZIL	53,377,000	3,291,416	coffee, cotton, cacao
CHILE	5,862,000	286,323	copper, nitrate, wool
COLOMBIA	11,266,000	439,714	coffee, petroleum, bananas
COSTA RICA	825,000	19,238	coffee, bananas, cacao
CUBA	5,415,000	44,217	sugar, tobacco, minerals
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,167,000	19,327	sugar, cacao, coffee
ECUADOR	3,077,000	104,510	coffee, cacao, bananas
GUATEMALA	2,787,000	45,452	coffee, bananas, chicle
HAITI	3,112,000	10,748	coffee, sisal, sugar
HONDURAS	1,534,000	59,145	bananas, coffee, silver
MEXICO	25,368,000	758,061	cotton, lead, coffee
NICARAGUA	1,053,000	57,143	coffee, gold, sesame
PANAMA	805,000	28,575	bananas, abaca, cattle
PARAGUAY	1,406,000	154,165	hides, timber, cotton
PERU	8,406,000	482,133	cotton, sugar, petroleum
EL SALVADOR	1,950,000	13,176	coffee, sugar, gold
URUGUAY	2,650,000	72,172	wool, meat, hides
VENEZUELA	4,986,000	352,143	petroleum, coffee, cacao

The Story of the Week

UN Secretary-General

When United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie said he wanted to quit his job last fall, the world organization began its search for a new UN chief. But the Security Council, in which the United States, Britain, France, Russia, or (Nationalist) China can block important action, failed to agree on a new United Nations head for a long time.

Then, less than two weeks ago, the long deadlock over a successor to Lie came to an end when Russia finally agreed not to veto Sweden's Dag Hammarskjold as Secretary-General. Many other UN members supported the Swedish leader as head of the world body. As of this writing, General



SWEDEN'S Dag Hammarskjold is to be new Secretary General of the UN

Assembly approval is still needed before Hammarskjold can start in the \$40,000-a-year job.

Now 47 years old, Hammarskjold headed his country's UN delegation at the start of this year's General Assembly meetings. A deputy foreign minister of Sweden, he comes from a family that has long been prominent in the Scandinavian land's public life. His father was Sweden's prime minister during World War I. A number of other close relatives hold, or have held, important government jobs.

An expert on money matters, Hammarskjold served his country as deputy minister of finance for nine years starting in 1935. In 1946, he entered the Swedish diplomatic service as a financial adviser. He became Sweden's deputy foreign minister about two years ago.

Does Russia Mean It?

Is there an improvement in the chances for lasting peace? Do recent communist proposals on an exchange of war prisoners mean that we may soon be able to secure a truce in Korea? How important is the fact that Russia, the United States, and other UN members have finally been able to agree on a new UN Secretary-General? Why has Moscow suggested that Russia and the major western nations might make a new effort to agree on unification of Germany, and on disarmament?

Do these developments mean that Russia's new leader, Georgi Malenkov, wants peace, or is he trying to trick the non-communist countries into slowing their defense efforts? This is a question of tremendous importance

to the United States and the rest of the world. We shall discuss it at length in one of our two front-page articles next week.

The other major article in our coming issue will deal with some outstanding labor problems in the United States today. It will contain background material on the American Federation of Labor and on the Congress of Industrial Organizations—our two largest labor groups—and will discuss recent suggestions that these two be merged.

Academic Freedom

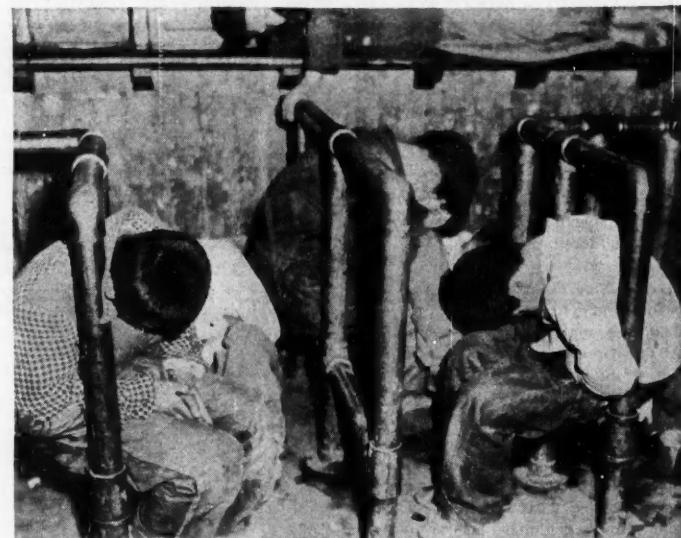
Communists, because of their undemocratic beliefs, have no place in our colleges and universities, says the Association of American Universities. The AAU speaks for a number of leading universities in the United States and Canada. In a report that took six months to prepare, the group expressed its views on academic freedom. [Editor's note: We have summarized the AAU's opinions in our own words.]

"Colleges should see to it that they have no Reds on their faculties. Educational leaders ought to take a strong stand against communism, as well as other forms of dictatorship, in their teachings. Moreover, college teachers should cooperate with the efforts of congressional and other qualified groups to probe into Red influence in our schools. But individual colleges, not outside groups, should take whatever steps are necessary to rid the campus of communists."

"At the same time, teachers ought to be free to seek the truth regardless of where such a search will lead. No educator, or anyone else for that matter, should be branded as a disloyal person simply because he disagrees with the views held by a majority of the people. Unless we continue to have complete freedom of expression and thought in our colleges, we will stifle our quest for truth—the greatest source of strength in a democracy."

Latin American Sports

If you ask a Latin American what the favorite sport is in his country, the chances are that he will reply: "Football." However, it is not the gridiron sport, so popular in the



FEELING SORRY for yourself? Then think a bit of these homeless South Koreans, victims of the war. Hungry and poorly clothed, they wander the streets of Pusan in daytime to search for food. At night, they perch on turnstiles in the railway station to get warm and try to sleep. Still feeling sorry for yourself?

United States, to which he is referring, but is the game that we call soccer.

In soccer, two 11-man teams compete, each trying to move the inflated ball into its opponent's goal. The players advance the ball mainly through kicking. Only the goal keeper may use his hands or arms to move the ball. In a recent soccer tournament between the Central American and Caribbean countries, Costa Rica emerged as the victor.

Baseball is very popular in many parts of Latin America. Winter leagues in Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico attract a number of U. S. players, and quite a few Latin Americans have made good in our own big leagues. They include Orestes Minoso (Cuba) and Chico Carrasquel (Venezuela) of the Chicago White Sox, Connie Marrero (Cuba) of the Washington Senators, and Bob Avila (Mexico) of the Cleveland Indians.

Latin Americans play some games that are little known in the U. S. For example, jai alai is popular in Mexico and Cuba. It reminds one somewhat of handball. Wearing a curved racket strapped to one arm, each player alternates in throwing a ball at a wall with terrific speed.

In Colombia, tejo is a favorite game. Players try to throw a solid piece of lead into an iron ring lying some distance away on the ground. In the center of the ring is some gunpowder. If the disc lands in the ring, a loud explosion results.

Congress Roundup

Capitol Hill is a busy place these days as the 83rd Congress begins its 15th week of meetings. Here, in brief, are some of the actions taken by the lawmakers within the past several weeks:

1. The Senate overwhelmingly approved Charles Bohlen as U. S. ambassador to Russia, despite strong opposition to his appointment by Wisconsin's Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy and a small minority of other lawmakers.

2. Both the Senate and the House passed an act authorizing the President to reorganize the Federal Security Agency and give that office cabinet rank. (See March 30 issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.) FSA's new name is the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

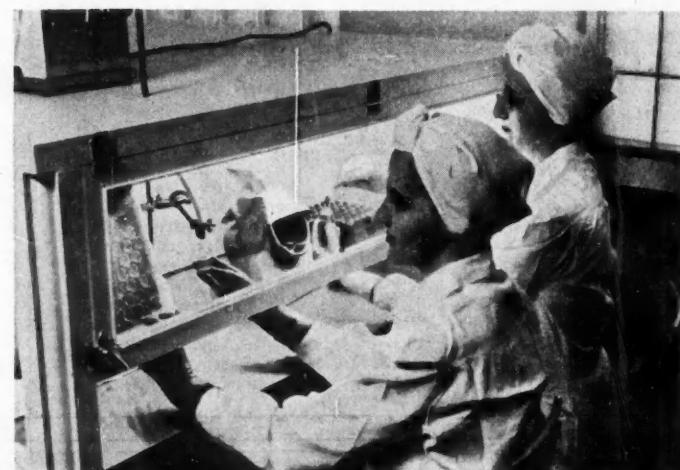
3. The House voted to grant statehood to Hawaii.

4. Both houses of Congress have begun consideration of bills to give the President certain powers to prevent price and wage increases in a war emergency. (Most former rules for holding down prices and wages have been dropped in recent months. A law granting economic-control powers to the President expires at the end of April.)

5. The House passed a bill under which the rights to our offshore oil deposits would be handed over to the individual states.

Snag in Dike-Building?

The Belgians are asking their neighbor, the Netherlands, to go slow with her ambitious dike-building programs. The Dutch, as we reported last month, are planning to put up huge sea walls to protect their country from new devastating floods, such as those which



ON THE POLIO WAR FRONT. These laboratory workers are filling vials of gamma globulin, a blood derivative now widely used in fighting poliomyelitis.

occurred more than two months ago. One of the proposed new dikes is to be built along the outer fringes of Holland's North Sea islands not far from the mouth of the Scheldt River—the area hardest hit by the February floods. If a sea wall is built in this area, Belgium contends, future North Sea storms are likely to be diverted from the Netherlands to the Belgian coast. Floods would then hit Belgium with all their fury, it is held.

What's more, the Belgians maintain, the proposed dike would soon cause the harbor of Antwerp to fill up with silt, thereby closing it to ocean-going vessels. Located on the banks of the Scheldt, Antwerp is a leading Belgian trading center and is one of the busy ports of Europe.

Now, leaders of the two little European countries are striving to find a way for the Dutch to build their protective walls without causing trouble for Belgium.

Burmese Riddle

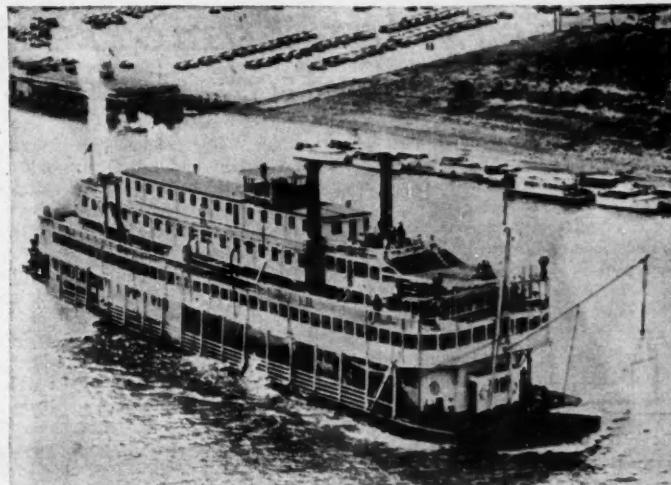
What goes on in Burma? Are the Nationalists, said to be fighting against Burmese troops, getting aid from Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa?

Burma's Prime Minister Nu has asked the United Nations to look for the answers to these questions. Nu charges that some 12,000 troops, reported to be remnants of Chiang's old Nationalist forces, are stirring up trouble in Burma near Red China's frontier. These Nationalists were under the command of Chiang before the communists drove the anti-Red armies out of China late in 1949.

Burma contends that Chiang Kai-shek is now sending arms and other aid to the Nationalists on Burmese soil. Moreover, because Uncle Sam is sending assistance to Formosa, Burma is holding the United States partly to blame for the trouble with the Nationalists.

What's more, some Burmese leaders are charging that we are sending aid directly to the foreign troops on their country's soil in the hope of encouraging the Nationalists to fight communism in China. Anti-American feeling has become so strong in the Asiatic land that Prime Minister Nu recently asked the U. S. to drop its foreign aid program in Burma by next June.

Our government, meanwhile, has re-



FLOATING HOTEL for 200 employees on an atomic bomb project at Portsmouth, Ohio. The Sarah Lee once was a river excursion boat. It's being turned into a hotel, with dining room, to ease the housing shortage in the atom plant area.

peatedly denied that it is helping the Nationalists in Burma. For that reason, Uncle Sam welcomes a UN inquiry which may clear up this matter once and for all.

Chiang, who also denies that he is sending aid to Nationalists in Burma, likewise favors a UN probe of the Burmese problem. Chiang maintains that he has no actual supervision over the anti-Red Chinese troops now operating within Burma's borders.

Stopping Chinese Trade

Last month we reported that Britain is making new efforts to stop the flow of important goods to the Chinese communists. Britain, in cooperation with the United States, closed all her refueling stations to ships carrying war goods to Red China. Now, other Allied nations are also adopting new rules aimed at closing any remaining loopholes through which vital materials may be reaching the Far East communists.

France, for example, followed the U. S. and British lead in closing French refueling stations to all ships carrying vital goods to Reds in Asia. What's more, France, Greece, and a number of other nations have agreed to stop all vessels flying their flags, from taking goods to Red China.

Science Dispute

The National Bureau of Standards, a branch of the Department of Commerce, conducts scientific research. It also tests materials and equipment put on the market by private companies.

Last summer the bureau checked on a substance known as AD-X2, which is supposed to prolong the life of electric storage batteries. The bureau, after investigation, contended that the product had "no beneficial effect." Its manufacturer strongly opposed the position of the government agency, claiming that other technical experts found AD-X2 a definite help in adding to the life of batteries.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, after reviewing the case a short time ago, took sides with the manufacturer and asked for the resignation of Dr. Allen Astin, director of the bureau. Those who oppose this action say:

"It was based purely on political considerations. Dr. Astin, even though a Republican, was appointed to his position by a Democratic administration, and President Eisenhower wanted to select someone of his own choice to fill this important post. Dr. Astin's dismissal, without a thorough investigation of all the facts involved in the dispute, will hurt the scientific reputation of the Bureau of Standards."

Secretary of Commerce Weeks justified his action on the ground that the bureau, under Astin's leadership, had not been "sufficiently objective" in its study of AD-X2. Outside tests, he said, have supported the company's claims. He said there were other reasons why he asked Dr. Astin to resign, but these have not been disclosed as we go to press.

Mr. Weeks announced that he has asked seven science organizations to appoint members of a committee to study the quality of the work which is being performed by the bureau. Meanwhile, the Federation of American Scientists, declaring that science and politics don't mix, called upon Congress and a group of impartial scientists to investigate the circumstances under which Dr. Astin was removed from his position.

Americans are having a hard time in trying to pronounce the name of the new United Nations Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjold. To overcome this problem, the Swedish leader suggests that his name be pronounced "Hammarskjold." That, he says, is what his name means in English anyway.

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers the issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER dated March 9, 16, 23, and 30. The answer key appears in the April 13 issue of *The Civic Leader*.

Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. Civil defense work in this country has been notably slow because (a) the federal government has failed to establish a civil defense administration; (b) states and local communities refuse to cooperate with the federal government; (c) local groups have been unable to recruit enough volunteers for patrol and rescue work; (d) there is no need for civil defense preparations.

2. U. S. aid to Greece and Turkey has been used chiefly to (a) prevent the rise of communism and promote the welfare of these nations; (b) strengthen the military power of Russia; (c) enrich large property owners at the expense of the poorer people; (d) pay for the anti-communist activities of the Voice of America.

3. Immediately after World War II, the Czechoslovak government (a) tried to remain on friendly terms with both Russia and the western nations; (b) sought a joint defense treaty with Russia; (c) agreed to Russian control of its farms and factories; (d) established a communist dictatorship patterned after Russia's.

4. A recent controversial action of President Eisenhower was his order to (a) grant foreign aid funds to Czechoslovakia and Poland; (b) reduce benefits authorized under the Social Security laws; (c) abolish civil service status for several hundred important government posts; (d) give control of overseas oil lands to the Interior Department.

5. It is hoped that an agreement between Britain and the United States over the use of their ship refueling stations will help to prevent strategic war materials from reaching the ports of (a) Formosa; (b) Malaya; (c) Korea; (d) Red China.

6. The average American's federal income tax bill (a) has increased every year since passage of the income tax law in 1913; (b) is much higher now than it was during World War II; (c) has fallen steadily since the end of World War II; (d) is high now, but not quite so high as it was during World War II.

7. It is the purpose of the Voice of America to (a) inform our forces in Korea about events behind the communist lines; (b) give people of other countries an accurate picture of life in America; (c) determine the foreign policy of the United States; (d) inform American citizens about the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

8. According to recent estimates, the part of the consumer's food dollar that reaches the farmer is about (a) 65 cents; (b) 30 cents; (c) 90 cents; (d) 45 cents.

9. Most observers who have carefully considered the consequences of Stalin's death agree that the United States should (a) offer to end the Korean war and withdraw all UN forces from Korea; (b) keep up her military strength and watch the course of events in Russia warily; (c) seek to liberate the satellite nations from Russia with military force; (d) cut military expenditures in half next year.

10. Three members of Congress who head investigating committees that are currently storm centers of controversy are (a) McCarran, Tobey, and Douglas; (b) Bohlen, Wiley, and Butler; (c) Jenner, McCarthy, and Velde; (d) Kem, Ferguson, and Humphrey.

11. Which one of the following industries is most important as a source of employment to the people of the Netherlands? (a) lumbering; (b) manufacturing; (c) mining; (d) fishing.

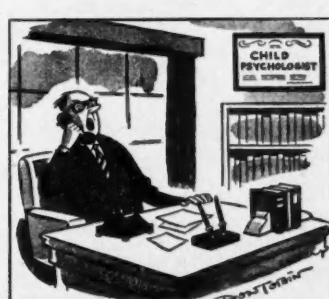
(Concluded on page 8)

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"I do odd jobs in a millinery shop."
"Yes, my girl is wearing one of them."

*

Candidate: "How did you like my speech on the agricultural problem?"
Farmer: "It wasn't bad, but a good day's rain would do a lot more good."



"Well wash his mouth out with soap, and when I get home I'll whale the daylights out of him!"

It is reported that a young man recently stayed up all night to figure out what became of the sun when it went down. It finally dawned on him.

*

Dressmaker: "Ah, madam, I consider that dress the most perfect fit I have ever seen!"

Customer: "You should see the one my husband will have when he gets the bill."

*

"How old is the baby?"
"Six months."

"Talk yet?"
"No, not yet."

"Oh, then, it's a boy?"

*

"You don't make very good music with that instrument," said a bystander to the bass drummer, as the band ceased to play.

"No," admitted the drummer, "I don't but I drown out a heap of bad music."

*

"It seems to me that your girl friend has been wearing a strange expression lately."

"Yes, she's trying to look like her latest photograph."

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

12. Farm prices recently have fallen most sharply on (a) fruits; (b) fresh vegetables; (c) soybeans; (d) cattle.

13. When prices of U. S. farm products stand at "parity" levels, (a) farmers' incomes are supposed to be on a basis of equality with those of other groups in the population; (b) farm incomes are dangerously low; (c) the government takes steps immediately to have all farm prices reduced; (d) farmers are not required to pay income taxes.

14. What proportion of our nation's people live on farms? (a) one-sixth; (b) one-third; (c) one-half; (d) two-thirds.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

15. Elpidio Quirino and Ramon Magasay may be opposing candidates in the November elections for the presidency of the _____.

16. The three northeastern Mediterranean nations that have agreed to cooperate on defense problems are Greece, Turkey, and _____.

17. Name the U. S. President whose assassination brought quick action to establish the civil service system. _____.

18. The Bundestag last month ratified a peace contract, prepared by the Allies about a year ago, that gives almost complete independence to _____.

19. Prime Minister Daniel Malan is engaged in a bitter election controversy over the citizenship rights of Negroes and Asiatics living in _____.

20. Name the North Atlantic island republic that gained independence from Denmark in 1944. _____.

21. The name of the Cabinet member most involved in the current disputes over farm prices is _____.

22. Name the executive department of the federal government that supervises the Voice of America programs. _____.

23. The Dutch colony in the Far East that gained independence following World War II is now called _____.

24. Mohammed Mossadegh and the Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi recently quarreled over government policies on oil and land reform in _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

25. Henry Ford II

26. Sinclair Weeks

27. Oveta Culp Hobby

28. Martin Durkin

29. Charles Bohlen

A. U. S. Ambassador to Russia

B. Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

C. Recently proposed that the U. S. eliminate all tariffs

D. Postmaster General

E. Secretary of Commerce

F. Secretary of Labor

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

30. The boy's statement was corroborated by his teacher. (a) contradicted; (b) upheld; (c) denied; (d) laughed at.

31. Two people were involved in the alteration. (a) fire; (b) wreck; (c) angry dispute; (d) flood.

32. A small group upheld the pernicious policy. (a) worthless; (b) tragic; (c) friendly; (d) wicked.

33. An opportunity was provided to refute the charge. (a) disprove; (b) state; (c) withdraw; (d) strengthen.

Careers for Tomorrow

In the Field of Law

MANY young men and a few young women look forward to law as a career. The profession is a stimulating one in that it requires a person to be constantly alert and to make the highest use of his mental talents. It can also be rewarding, both in the satisfaction a person may get from the work and in the money he may earn.

There are pitfalls, though, before one can reap these benefits, and a student who is considering a legal career should study the opportunities carefully. The field is overcrowded and competition is keen. The work requires long hours of poring over legal publications.

Most of us think of "law" as a general legal practice—and a large number of the qualified lawyers do "practice law." They have offices where they meet clients and advise them on such problems as making contracts or writing wills, or on the legal questions involved in other transactions. Lawyers also defend clients who have been sued, they prosecute such suits, and they defend men and women who have been charged with crimes.

Some lawyers practice alone while others belong to legal firms. Those who belong to a firm usually specialize in one field or another of law.

There are opportunities outside the practice of law for persons with legal

training. Many businesses and industrial firms maintain their own legal staffs, and local, state, and federal government agencies need the services of lawyers—both in legal jobs and in related positions.

To acquire a law degree and to do almost any work where legal training is required, a person must like to study, and he should be able to express himself well both orally and in writing. He should also be able to think a problem through to its logical conclusion. The ability to meet people easily will be of great value to a young lawyer.

Almost all accredited law schools require that a person have at least two years of college and many require four years of college for entrance. One's pre-law study—either in high school or in college—should include courses in English, history, government, economics, mathematics, and public speaking.

Before a law school graduate can begin to practice he must meet the requirements imposed by his state. Full information on the requirements in any state may be secured from the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the state capital.

Earnings in this field vary greatly. A young lawyer who sets up an office of his own will probably have to rely upon his savings or on outside financial help for the first few years of his



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

practice. If he starts as a law clerk with a firm, he will earn only a small salary—possibly about \$2,500 a year. Beginning positions with the federal government pay about \$3,400 a year.

After a lawyer is established he may earn a few thousand dollars a year, or he may make as much as \$100,000 a year. Probably most practicing attorneys in small or average cities make from \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year. Federal positions for experienced lawyers pay between \$5,000 and \$15,000 a year.

Women are slowly making headway in the legal profession, and with determination those who want to go into the field can overcome the prejudice that exists against them.

For further information on this field write to the American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

Stassen Works to Strengthen the Free World

This is the eleventh in a series of special features on important government offices and the men and women who run them.

Stassen was born 46 years ago on a Minnesota truck farm. At the age of 15, when his father became seriously ill, young Stassen took over the job of running his family's farm for a time.

Stassen had to take various jobs to help pay his way through the University of Minnesota. At different times, he worked as a Pullman car conductor, a grocery clerk, and a pan greaser in a bakery shop. He won a law degree in 1929.

With his studies behind him, Stassen decided to run for public office. He was elected as a county attorney in 1930. Seven years later, he started a campaign to get the Republican nomination for governor of Minnesota. He ran for the governorship despite strong opposition from a group that had controlled the state's Republican Party organization for many years. At election time, he came out far ahead of his opponents in the race for governor.

Stassen was twice re-elected to Minnesota's top office. He resigned during his third term, in World War II, to go on duty as a Navy officer.

Some of Stassen's friends first suggested him as a GOP Presidential candidate in 1944. The former Minnesota governor also tried for his party's nomination as its standard-bearer in 1948, and again last year. Thus far, he has never quite won his party's highest prize.

Besides his work in politics, Stassen

was one of the American delegates at the 1945 San Francisco Conference, which set up the United Nations. He served as president of the University of Pennsylvania from 1948 until he took over his present federal job last January.

As Mutual Security Director, Stassen's chief task is to supervise the nation's overseas assistance programs. He is President Dwight Eisenhower's right-hand man on matters dealing with our foreign aid plans. The MSA head works closely with officials of the Defense Department in strengthening the military defenses of our allies. He also has hand in running the State Department's program for helping underdeveloped lands.

The Mutual Security Agency was set up as a separate organization in 1951. It took the place of the Economic Cooperation Administration, which formerly supervised some of our aid programs. MSA now has missions

scattered over many parts of the globe. Besides its regular force of about 1,800 employees, it has thousands of additional persons on its payroll doing specific jobs for the agency.

One of Stassen's chief assistants directs MSA's European division. His office helps leaders of Europe work out their countries' defense budgets and suggests ways in which Uncle Sam's aid can best be put to use. Each participating nation is encouraged to set aside funds for making special improvements at home.

The Assistant Director for the Far East carries out activities in Asiatic lands similar to those being carried out in Europe.

Another of Stassen's top-flight helpers supervises programs under which Uncle Sam strives to boost the farm and industrial output of our overseas friends. Moreover, he guides the flow of vital defense materials to our allies.

Other offices of the agency strive to keep war goods from finding their way to Soviet-controlled lands; collect facts dealing with farm and industrial growth and other economic activities of overseas nations; conduct plans under which America and her allies exchange views on production problems; and explain MSA's work to the world.

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MSA DIRECTOR Harold Stassen